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KETTERING
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL



ANNUAL
REPORT



of the

Medical Officer of Health

For the Year 1962



F. R. N. LYNCH, M.B., B.CH., B.A.O., D.P.H.

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Kettering Rural District Council

Chairman of the Council :

A. DONOVAN LANE, ESQ., J.P.

Public Health Committee

R. P. ROWNEY, ESQ., (Chairman)

A. DONOVAN LANE, ESQ., J.P. (Vice-Chairman)

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Clerk of the Council

A. H. J. CRICK, ESQ., F.C.C.S.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF

Medical Officer of Health

F. R. N. LYNCH, M.B., B.CH., B.A.O., D.P.H.

Also holds the appointment of Medical Officer of Health for :—
Burton Latimer, Corby, Desborough and Rothwell Urban Districts.
Assistant County Medical Officer and School Medical Officer.

Secretary :

MISS M. W. LANGLEY

Surveyor and Public Health Inspector :

*CHARLES R. STARMER, M.R.S.H., M.P.H.I.A.

*FRANKLIN H. VALENTINE, M.R.S.H., M.P.H.I.A.

*Certified Meat and Food Inspector.

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Telephone: Kettering 2473.

Public Health Department,
75 London Road,
KETTERING.

*To the Chairman and Members of the
Kettering Rural District Council.*

June, 1963.

MR. CHAIRMAN, MRS. GEORGE AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report for the year 1962.

The Registrar General's mid-year estimate of population for 1962 was 11,670 and was virtually the same as that for last year. The Birth Rates and Death Rates etc., calculated upon this figure work out as follows:—Crude Birth Rate 15.77 per 1,000 head of population, Adjusted Birth Rate 17.50, Crude Death Rate 10.71, Adjusted Death Rate 10.93. The manner in which the Adjusted Birth and Death rates are derived from the Crude Rates is described on page 10.

The chief causes of death were Heart Disease, Cancer and Cerebral Apoplexy.

Sections C, D and E of the Report have been contributed by Mr. C. R. Starmer, the Surveyor, to whom my thanks are due for his close co-operation throughout the year.

On page 27 it will be seen that there was a large increase in the number of Smallpox Vaccinations performed during the year. This was due to the presence of a number of cases in the country in the early part of the year when the disease was imported from Pakistan.

The matter of a weekly refuse collection was considered by the Council during the year and rejected. This is referred to by the Surveyor in Section C of the Report on page 18.

In December, it was decided that a committee should be set up for the purpose of reviewing from time to time the conditions of children of families who have been reported as neglected or ill-treated in their own homes. The committee ordinarily consists of the County Children's Officer, the Deputy County Medical Officer of Health, Clerk of the Council, the Council's Public Health Inspector, the Superintendent Health Visitor and the Health Visitor for the District, the Probation Officers for the Area, the Inspector of the N.S.P.C.C. and myself. In addition, other persons who might be of help in such cases, e.g. Clergymen, General Medical Practitioners and Headteachers etc., are invited to attend.

Dr. J. J. A. Reid, County Medical Officer of Health, has supplied the Smallpox vaccination and the Diphtheria and Poliomyelitis immunisation figures which I have quoted, and Dr. J. V. L. Farquhar, Medical Referee to the Kettering Crematorium, has given me the figures relating to cremation. I wish to record my thanks for these data.

I also thank the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for their interest and support throughout the year. As always, my gratitude is due to my Secretary, Miss Langley, for her tireless help, cheerfully given, in the preparation of this Report.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

F. R. N. LYNCH,

Medical Officer of Health.

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS FOR THE FIVE YEAR PERIOD 1958 TO 1962

					1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Area of the Rural District (acres)	...				60,626	60,626	60,626	60,626	60,626
Population (Registrar General's Estimate)	...	...	...	...	12,020	12,010	12,020	11,620	11,670
Number of Live Births	...	...			162	177	146	168	184
Legitimate	...	...	...		154	169	143	164	174
Illegitimate	...	...	...		8	8	3	4	10
Birth rate per 1,000 population	...				13.48	14.74	12.15	14.46	15.77
Number of Still Births	...	...			6	1	1	3	3
Legitimate	...	...	...		6	1	1	2	2
Illegitimate	...	...	...		—	—	—	1	1
Still Birth Rate for 1,000 total births					35.71	5.62	6.80	17.54	16.04
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 population					0.50	0.08	0.08	0.26	0.26
Number of Deaths	...	...	...		133	121	106	140	125
Death rate per 1,000 population	...				11.06	10.07	8.82	12.05	10.71
Deaths from Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—
Number of Infant Deaths	...	...			3	2	3	2	3
Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	...	18.52	11.30	20.55	11.90	16.30
Neonatal Mortality rate per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	...	12.35	—	20.55	11.90	10.87
Deaths from all forms of Tuberculosis					1	—	1	2	1
Deaths from Respiratory Tuberculosis					1	—	1	2	—
Deaths from Malignant Neoplasms	...				29	21	21	25	22
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...				—	—	—	—	—
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—
Deaths from Enteritis and Diarrhoea under two years of age	...	...			1	—	—	—	—
Deaths from Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis	...	...	...		—	—	—	—	—
Natural increase in population, <i>i.e.</i> Increase of Births over Deaths	...				29	56	40	28	59

SECTION A
Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area

Area (acres)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60,626
				<i>Year</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>		
Census Population	...			1951	6,208	5,870		12,078
				1961	5,773	5,809		11,582
				Decrease of 496 = 4.1%				
Population (Registrar General's mid-year estimate 1962)	...							11,670
Number of inhabited houses—1951			...	...	...	...		3,760
			1962	...	...	...		3,837
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£204,342
Sum represented by Penny Rate				...	...	...	...	£688 - 6 - 7

The District is largely rural in character with increasingly popular residential areas in several of its thirty parishes. The density of population is 0.19 persons per acre, and the housing factor 3.04 persons per house.

Agriculture and ironstone quarrying are the largest industries, and the steel works at Corby, with its associated processes, provide employment for a considerable number of people from the Rural District.

Extracts from Vital Statistics, 1962

Live Births						<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	84	90	174
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	10
						—	—	—
Totals						90	94	184
						—	—	—
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated population						...	...	15.77
Adjusted Birth Rate (comparability factor 1.11)						...	...	17.50
Still Births						<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	—	1	1
						—	—	—
Totals						1	2	3
						—	—	—
Rate per 1,000 total births (live and still) ...						...	...	16.04
Deaths						<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Number registered all causes ...						58	67	125
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 estimated population						...	...	10.71
Adjusted Death Rate (comparability factor 1.02)						...	...	10.93
Deaths from certain specified causes						<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Cardio-vascular disease (all forms) ...						21	23	44
Malignant Neoplasms (all forms) ...						8	14	22
Accidents and violence ...						2	4	6
Respiratory Tuberculosis ...						—	—	—
Deaths from Maternal Causes ...						—	—	—
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total births ...						—	—	—
						<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Totals</i>
Deaths of Infants (under 1 year)						1	2	3
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births ...						...	...	16.30
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births						...	...	17.24
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births						...	...	... —
						<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Totals</i>
Deaths of Infants (under 4 weeks)						—	2	2
Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births ...						...	...	10.87

Classification of Causes of Death during 1962

						<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
1.	Tuberculosis, respiratory	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
2.	Tuberculosis, other	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
3.	Syphilitic disease	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
4.	Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
5.	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
6.	Meningococcal infections	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
8.	Measles	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	...	...	...	...	—	2	2
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	...	...	...	...	5	—	5
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast	...	...	...	...	—	2	2
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	...	...	...	...	—	3	3
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	...	...	...	...	3	7	10
15.	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
16.	Diabetes	...	...	...	...	—	1	1
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system	...	...	...	...	7	8	15
18.	Coronary disease, angina	...	...	...	...	12	5	17
19.	Hypertension with heart disease	...	...	...	...	2	4	6
20.	Other heart disease	...	...	...	...	7	14	21
21.	Other circulatory disease	...	...	...	...	3	3	6
22.	Influenza	...	...	...	...	—	1	1
23.	Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	2	—	2
24.	Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	7	5	12
25.	Other disease of respiratory system	...	...	...	...	—	1	1
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	...	...	...	...	—	1	1
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
31.	Congenital malformations	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	...	...	...	...	2	8	10
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
34.	All other accidents	...	...	...	...	3	1	4
35.	Suicide	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
36.	Homicide and operations of war	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Totals					...	58	67	125

Comments on Vital Statistics

1. **Population.**—The Registrar General's mid-year estimate of population 1962, was 11,670. This figure represents an increase in population of 50 since the mid-year estimate for 1961 was made.
2. **Births.**—There were 184 live births in 1962, which is an increase of 16 in the number of live births registered in the previous year. This gives a crude birth rate of 15.77 per 1,000 population. The corresponding rate for 1961 was 14.46. This rate standardised on the basis of the age and sex composition of the population, gives an adjusted rate of 17.50. The adjusted, or corrected birth rate is obtained by multiplying the crude rate by a figure known as the Comparability Factor. This factor is supplied by the Registrar General and its value for Kettering Rural District is 1.11. The adjusted birth rate of 17.50 compares with the rate of 16.05 for 1961 and the provisional crude rate for England and Wales of 18.0.
3. **Deaths.**—There were 125 deaths from all causes in 1962. The figure for last year was 140 and the corresponding crude death rates are 10.71 and 12.05 per 1,000 population. In the same way as described in the case of 2. Births, above, the death rate is standardised by the use of a further Comparability Factor. Its value in the Rural District is 1.02 and the adjusted death rate, corrected by means of this calculation, is found to be 10.93. The current rate for England and Wales as a whole is reckoned by the Registrar General to be 11.9. The chief causes of death are Heart Disease, Cancer and Cerebral Apoplexy, in that order. Reference to page 9 will show that deaths classed to violence (33, 34 and 35) also constitute an important cause. There are 6 deaths classed to this cause, showing a decrease of 4 on the previous year.
4. **Disposal of the Dead.**—Of the 125 deaths during the year, 66 bodies were disposed of by cremation at Kettering Borough Crematorium, giving a percentage of 52.8.
5. **Infant Mortality.**—There were 3 deaths of infants under one year of age. The infant mortality rate works out at 16.30 per 1,000 live births. The rate in 1961 was 11.90. The corresponding infant mortality rate for England and Wales as a whole is 20.7. The Neonatal rate 10.87 per 1,000 live births compares with 11.90 in 1961 and the National Rate of 15.1. I append details of the causes and other particulars concerning these deaths :—

<i>Age</i>	<i>Sex</i>	<i>Cause of Death</i>
11 hours	F	Second Breech. Premature Twin.
1 day	F	Prematurity. B.W. 2 lbs.
5 months	M	Respiratory Failure due to Catarrhal Bronchitis.
6. **Still Births.**—There were 3 still births registered in the District, this gives a still birth rate of 16.04 per total births. The rate for England and Wales is 18.1.

Maternal Mortality.—There were no deaths classed to pregnancy and childbirth in 1962. This satisfactory state has remained the same since 1948.

STATISTICS RELATING TO BIRTHS 1940-1962

<i>Year</i>	<i>Estimated Mid-Year Population</i>	<i>Registered Live Births</i>	<i>Rate per 1000 Population Kettering R.D.</i>	<i>Rate per 1000 Population England & Wales</i>	<i>Infant Deaths</i>	<i>Infant Mortality Rate</i>	<i>Maternal Deaths</i>
1940	11260	169	15.00	14.6	3	17.75	2
1941	11680	160	13.69	14.2	7	43.75	—
1942	11290	203	17.98	15.8	8	39.30	—
1943	10930	204	18.66	16.5	5	24.50	—
1944	10850	221	20.36	17.6	9	40.72	1
1945	10690	233	21.79	16.1	13	55.79	—
1946	10960	208	18.97	19.1	3	14.42	—
1947	11160	218	19.53	20.5	14	64.22	1
1948	11720	206	17.57	17.9	5	19.41	1
1949	11980	216	18.03	16.7	4	18.51	—
1950	11980	206	17.19	15.8	7	33.98	—
1951	12190	188	15.42	15.5	6	31.91	—
1952	11940	194	16.25	15.3	6	30.93	—
1953	12050	205	17.01	15.5	8	39.02	—
1954	11970	176	14.70	15.2	2	11.36	—
1955	11970	173	14.45	15.0	3	17.34	—
1956	12020	175	14.56	15.7	3	17.14	—
1957	12020	170	14.14	16.1	3	17.65	—
1958	12020	162	13.48	16.4	3	18.52	—
1959	12010	177	14.74	16.5	2	11.30	—
1960	12020	146	12.15	17.1	3	20.55	—
1961	11620	168	14.46	17.4	2	11.90	—
1962	11670	184	15.77	18.0	3	16.30	—

SECTION B

General Provision of Health Services

In subsequent sections, full details will be found relating to infectious diseases and environmental health within the Rural District, for which the Council is directly responsible.

The present section is related to those health services which concern more the personal health and welfare of the individual rather than public health and the community. The Health Committee of the Northamptonshire County Council is responsible for administration of some of these services under Part III of the National Health Service Act.

Liason between County Council services and District Council services is facilitated by the fact that your Medical Officer of Health is also a School Medical Officer and Assistant County Medical Officer.

Laboratory Facilities.—The Public Health Laboratory, Northampton and the Department of Pathology at Kettering General Hospital are available for the examination of specimens in connection with the diagnosis and control of infectious diseases.

During the year, 27 faeces specimens were examined, and I appreciate the help and guidance that Dr. Hoyle and Dr. Voss are always willing to give.

Ambulance Service.—This is one of the services for which the County Council are responsible, and the area is adequately covered. Radio-controlled ambulances are stationed at Corby and Kettering.

Domiciliary Services.—These include District Nurses, Midwives and Health Visitors, who are all highly trained, qualified nurses on the staff of the County Medical Officer. The Home Help Service, also provided by the County Council, is proving more and more valuable in relieving people of domestic worries during periods of illness or confinement, and in helping old folks to remain in their own homes, so that they can retain their treasured independence.

Child Welfare Centres.—A County Council Welfare Clinic is held monthly in the following parishes. A Medical Officer attends each session :—

Broughton—3rd Monday

Gretton—2nd Friday

Geddington—1st Tuesday.

Weldon—1st Monday.

Towards the end of 1962, the County Health Department initiated a scheme by which a Mobile Clinic could visit outlying villages in the Rural District. There are thirty parishes in the District and in many of the smaller villages the numbers of mothers and children does not justify the renting of premises for a Child Welfare Centre. It is now possible for three or four of these smaller villages to be visited in one afternoon and in this way a much better service is being provided. The villages which have so far benefited by monthly visits of the Mobile Clinic are :— Braybrooke, Cranford, Grafton Underwood, Little Oakley, Harrington, Loddington, Pytchley, Rushton and Stanion.

In addition, Welfare Foods, (National Dried Milk, Cod Liver Oil, Orange Juice etc.) can be obtained at twelve other centres throughout the Rural District and appropriate details can be obtained from the Health Visitors.

Immunisation and Vaccination.—Immunisation against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Poliomyelitis and vaccination against Smallpox are free services, available either from the family doctor or at the County Child Welfare Clinics. Certain age groups of children can also be given B.C.G. vaccination to protect against Tuberculosis; this is done through the School Health Service.

Treatment Centres and Clinics.—

(a) *Tuberculosis*—X-ray Department, St. Mary's Hospital, Kettering and Nuffield Diagnostic Centre, Corby.

(b) *Venereal Diseases*.—St. Mary's Hospital, Kettering.

Clinics are held weekly and treatment is provided by the Oxford Regional Hospital Board.

National Assistance Act, 1948, Section 47.—This Act gives Local Authorities powers to enable them to deal expeditiously with certain cases of persons in need of care and attention which they are unable to provide for themselves and are not receiving from other people.

Visits were made in this connection during the year but no formal action, to envoke the provisions of this Section of the Act, was taken.

SECTION C.

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area

Water Supplies.—The Kettering Rural District Council is one of the constituent authorities forming the Mid-Northamptonshire Water Board and the whole of the area of the Rural District is served by this Water Board, with the exception of one village, namely Great Oakley. In the case of this village, a private mains water supply is provided and maintained by the Great Oakley Estate. Some difficulty was experienced during 1962 in maintaining an adequate supply to certain parts of the village, the cause of which was subsequently found to be due to the insufficient size of pipe employed. A duplicate main was laid and the trouble was effectively cured. Bacteriological examinations of samples taken from the Great Oakley supply, the source of which is from a well in the parish, yielded satisfactory reports on each of the three occasions.

As mentioned in the previous year's Report, the Mid-Northamptonshire Water Board, in conjunction with other adjacent Water Boards, have made considerable progress towards the establishment of a new impounding reservoir of considerable size at Diddington, Huntingdonshire. This new source of supply, it is hoped, will enable the various Boards to meet all their future commitments for a very long time and will also ensure a full and unrestricted supply of water being maintained under all conditions.

Throughout the year the water supplies over the whole District were adequate and satisfactory with regard to quality. Routine bacteriological and chemical sampling of the water supplies, which are mainly from the Pitsford Reservoir, are carried out by the Mid-Northamptonshire Water Board.

The following table gives detailed information concerning the water supply position in each parish in the District at the end of 1962.

WATER SUPPLIES

Parish	Estimated Population :	Total No. of Houses in Parish	No. of Houses obtaining water from piped supplies	No. of Houses obtaining water from private and public wells
Ashley ...	196	75	61	14
Brampton Ash ...	139	49	43	6
Braybrooke ...	239	104	95	9
Broughton ...	1571	547	538	9
Cottingham ...	645	244	229	15
Cranford ...	465	190	180	10
Cransley ...	289	118	99	19
Dingley ...	85	39	35	4
East Carlton ...	237	70	66	4
Geddington ...	1370	485	482	3
Grafton Underwood	131	50	50	—
Gretton ...	888	302	300	2
Harrington ...	144	52	52	—
Loddington ...	387	112	106	6
Middleton ...	228	90	86	4
Newton ...	96	33	33	—
Oakley ...	235	85	82	3
Orton ...	62	21	21	—
Pytchley ...	484	179	178	1
Rockingham ...	135	58	58	—
Rushton ...	402	158	152	6
Stanion ...	587	214	208	6
Stoke Albany ...	292	102	99	3
Sutton Bassett ...	59	26	24	2
Thorpe Malsor ...	147	50	50	—
Warkton ...	141	56	56	—
Weekley ...	164	61	61	—
Weldon ...	1300	463	463	—
Weston-by-Welland	91	42	39	3
Wilbarston ...	461	163	159	4
TOTALS ...	11,670	4,238	4,105	133

Drainage and Sewerage.—The following table shows the position, at the end of 1962, of the various villages in the District in so far as sewerage schemes are concerned.

SEWERAGE SCHEMES

<i>Parish</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>Total No. of Houses</i>	<i>Sewerage Scheme Completed</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
Braybrooke ...	239	101	1955	Further extension to the sewers completed in 1959.
Broughton ...	1571	547	1950	New sewage disposal works.
Geddington ...	1370	484	1953	
Grafton Underwood ...	131	50	1956	
Gretton ...	888	301	1950	
Loddington ...	387	112	1957	
Pytchley ...	484	178	1910	Scheme being prepared for modification of disposal works.
Rockingham ...	135	58	1956	
Rushton ...	402	154	1956	Extension of sewers to Rush-ton Hall completed 1958.
Weldon ...	1300	462	1952	
Cransley ...	289	119	1959	
Newton ...	96	33	1958	This scheme was an extension to the Geddington Scheme.
Cottingham, Middleton and East Carlton ...	1110	393	1960	
Cranford ...	465	184	—	Scheme nearing completion at end of 1962
Harrington ...	144	52	—	Approval in principle obtained from Ministry
Stanion ...	587	201	1961	
Stoke Albany and Wilbarston	753	263	—	Scheme commenced June 1962
Ashley ...	196	69	—	Scheme awaiting Ministry approval. } Joint scheme.
Sutton Bassett ...	59	26	—	
Weston-by-Welland ...	91	42	—	
Brampton Ash ...	139	49	—	Scheme deferred.
Dingley ...	85	37	—	No scheme prepared.
Thorpe Malsor	147	50	—	Village served, disposal works require reconstruction.
Gt. & Lt. Oakley	235	85	—	Scheme prepared deferred.
Warkton ...	141	56	—	No scheme prepared.
Weekley ...	164	61	—	No scheme prepared.

The Council's record in post-war years in the provision of main drainage schemes throughout the District, is shown by the above table to be very satisfactory. The same table also shows that the few remaining villages not yet dealt with are all very small. In each of these small villages the majority of the properties have been improved and private septic tank systems of drainage have been installed.

The sewerage scheme for the village of Cranford, which had been commenced in 1961, progressed satisfactorily throughout the year, and was in fact nearing completion at the end of the year under review.

Ministerial approval in principle had also been obtained for the scheme for the village of Harrington, and it is hoped that this will go forward in the forthcoming year.

The joint scheme for the villages of Stoke Albany and Wilbarston was commenced in June, and satisfactory progress was maintained throughout the year. Completion of this scheme is estimated to be in September 1963. It is interesting to record that this particular scheme is in fact the most costly that the Council have hitherto undertaken, the total cost on tender being £85,500.

The preparation of the scheme to serve the villages of Sutton Bassett, Weston-by-Welland and Ashley, also proceeded and by the end of the year had reached the stage where the approval of the Ministry was awaited. Unfortunately, this scheme suffered an appreciable delay owing to the somewhat difficult negotiations experienced by the District Valuer in dealing with the acquisition of the land for the Disposal Works site.

In consequence of the coming into force of the Public Health Act, 1961, effluents from farms are now classified as "trade-wastes" and local authorities are required to levy a charge on the farm in cases where such effluents are discharged into public sewers, and treated at sewerage disposal works. In an endeavour to seek a satisfactory basis for levying these charges, consultations were arranged with representative bodies of the farmers in the area, when various methods were discussed and examined. As a direct result of these consultations, the Council have provisionally agreed that any charges made should be related to the actual volume of the discharge of effluent from the particular farm, and based at the same time on the overall cost of treatment of sewerage in the District. Investigations along these lines are now proceeding.

The various disposal works throughout the District continued to function satisfactorily throughout the year. Routine sampling of the effluents was carried out by the River Board, and in some instances where the samples failed to comply with the Royal Commission Standard, this was invariably due to the fact that farm-wastes were being received into the works affected. This aspect of sewerage treatment is constantly under review, and considerable help and co-operation in this direction has been forthcoming from the Chief Inspector of Pollution of the Nene River Board.

In order to maintain the large number of scattered disposal works throughout the District, mobile maintenance teams are employed who visit each of the works involved on a strict rota.

A special vehicle is operated by the Council for the emptying of septic tanks throughout the District. This service is given free of charge once per year and, thereafter, for any additional service within the twelve months' period, a nominal charge is made.

Nightsoil Collection.—A number of pail closets are still in use in those smaller villages which have not yet been provided with main sewerage schemes. The Council operate a weekly collection of nightsoil from all such premises, the work being carried out by a private firm under contract to the Council. The disposal of the nightsoil was, in the earlier part of the year, achieved by emptying into the main outfall sewer from the Borough of Kettering at a suitably prepared point outside the town. This arrangement with the Borough was discontinued towards the end of the year and alternative arrangements were made for the disposal of the nightsoil into sewage disposal works in the area.

The number of pails still remaining has again been reduced, and at the end of the year was 132.

Household Refuse.—The collection of household refuse is carried out by the Council throughout the whole District working on a fortnightly schedule, and this service was maintained satisfactorily throughout the year. Two collecting teams are employed, each comprised of a driver and two collectors, and the vehicles used are covered refuse vehicles of the side loading type. All refuse collected is disposed of by tipping into disused quarries at various points in the District. Five such refuse tips were in use at the beginning of the year but, during the year, the tip at Weldon was discontinued. This tip was ultimately levelled and covered with top-soil by the Council, and grassed down, and the result was the effective reclamation of the area to agricultural use.

Constant surveillance of all the refuse tips was maintained throughout the year by the Council's rodent operator and regular treatments were carried out to ensure the extermination of vermin and insect infestations.

Representations were again made to the Council by certain Parish Councils within the District asking for the fortnightly collection to be increased to a weekly collection. The Council considered the proposals for a weekly collection of refuse again at great length but unfortunately decided against the introduction of such a service because of the additional cost involved which would of course have a further charge on the rate.

Towards the end of the year, the Council considered the replacement of the two vehicles used for refuse collection and, after examining a number of vehicles and receiving tenders, decided to purchase two 'S & D' 18 cubic yard fore and aft tipping refuse collectors. Delivery of these vehicles is anticipated in May, 1963.

Moveable Dwellings.—As in the previous year, 11 sites in various parts of the District were licensed to accommodate a total of 30 caravans.

The position in the District with regard to caravans is still far from satisfactory, and there will be no solution to this problem until a properly established caravan site is set up in the District to cater for this class of dweller. The demand for this type of accommodation is undoubtedly increasing, particularly with the very large industrial expansion now being

undertaken in the adjacent town of Corby. It is earnestly hoped that before long a suitable and adequate site can be established which will provide the caravan dweller with all the essential amenities.

Verminous Premises and Insect Infestation.—During the year no case of verminous premises arose. The following infestations of insects occurred and in each case were effectively dealt with by treating with insecticidal sprays:—

Ant Infestation	...	...	...	...	12
Cricket Infestation	...	...	...	...	6
Cluster Fly, or House Fly	...	...	...	...	12
Silver Fish	...	...	...	...	7

Factories Act, 1961.—There is a total of 72 factories in the District to which 43 visits for routine inspection were made during the year. The number of outworkers living in the Rural District is 21, all of whom are engaged in the making of wearing apparel or stuffed toys.

Prescribed particulars on the administration of the Factories Act, 1961 are to be found at the end of the Report.

Disinfections.—Throughout the year 14 visits were made to homes in which cases of infectious diseases of various types had occurred, and subsequent disinfections were carried out in two cases.

Rodent Control.—The Council employ a Rodent Operator whose duties comprise the investigation of any rodent infestations and the carrying out of any necessary subsequent treatments of any infested premises. No unusual infestations were encountered during the year, and the rise in rat population experienced in the previous year generally throughout the country and to which the Rural District was no exception, proved to have been dealt with effectively.

In addition, routine treatments against rat infestations were continued at all the Council's Sewage Disposal Works and Refuse Tips throughout the District, and also the sewers in the various villages were systematically treated.

The following table gives a summary of the work carried out during the year.

Type of Premises	No. of Premises Inspected	Degree of Infestation		Treatments	Estimated No. of Vermin destroyed
		Heavy	Minor		
Dwelling Houses	839	—	574	574	1782
Council's Refuse Tips, & Sewage Works, etc. ...	22	—	13	13	147
Business Premises	124	—	19	—	—
Agricultural Premises	94	—	17	—	—

SECTION D.

Housing

As in the previous year, the Council's building programme was almost entirely concerned with the building of bungalows for old people, coupled with the rehousing of families from unfit properties. No building of houses for ordinary needs was undertaken during the year owing to the prevailing adverse financial conditions involved in the provision of such housing accommodation. In other words the Council were of the opinion that they could not build houses for general need at present day costs, which could be let at a suitable level of rent having regard to the fact that all such rents require to be a full economic rent.

The following table gives the summary of the number of Council Houses in the various villages at the end of 1962, and also shows the dwellings which had been commenced but were still under construction at the end of the year.

<i>Parish</i>				<i>Pre-War Houses</i>	<i>Post-War Houses Completed</i>	<i>Completed 1962</i>	<i>Under Construction at 31-12-62</i>
Ashley	...	...	...	4	11	6	—
Brampton Ash	...	...	...	2	—	—	—
Braybrooke	...	...	...	14	25	11	—
Broughton	...	...	...	71	118	—	4
Cottingham and Middleton				26	102	10	2
Cranford	...	...	...	6	37	6	—
Cransley	...	...	...	10	24	4	4
Dingley	...	...	...	—	4	—	—
East Carlton	...	...	...	—	2	—	—
Geddington	...	...	...	35	106	—	—
Grafton Underwood	...			—	—	—	—
Gretton	...	...	...	32	71	—	—
Harrington	...	...	...	—	8	—	—
Loddington	...	...	...	4	37	—	—
Newton	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
Oakley	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
Orton ...	...	...	...	—	2	—	—
Pytchley	...	...	...	22	55	—	—
Rockingham	...	...	...	—	6	—	—
Rushton	...	...	...	—	26	4	2
Stanion	...	...	...	—	32	—	—
Stoke Albany	...	...	...	12	18	—	—
Sutton Bassett	...	...	...	6	—	—	—
Thorpe Malsor	...	...	...	—	14	—	—
Warkton	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
Weekley	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
Weldon	...	...	...	7	99	2	—
Weston-by-Welland	...	...	...	6	6	—	—
Wilbarston	...	...	...	26	23	—	—
TOTALS	...	...	...	283	826	43	12

In addition to Local Authority building, 36 private houses were erected and occupied, and a further 35 in the course of erection at the end of the year.

HOUSING REPAIRS AND RENT ACTS, 1954 and 1957

Slum Clearance.—During the year 40 bungalows and 3 houses were built and used in the main to accommodate families rehoused from unfit properties. As in the previous year, all the bungalows erected were of the two bedroomed type designed primarily as old persons dwellings. The unfit properties vacated by these people were all dealt with under the provisions of Sections 17 & 27 of the Housing Act, 1957 and in consequence 43 dwellings were demolished during the year. Six dwellings, on which statutory notices had been served declaring them to be unfit, were later rendered fit by the owners by the carrying out of comprehensive improvement schemes. In all 36 unfit houses were dealt with during the year and orders served under the appropriate Act.

By the end of the year, the Council had approved further building schemes as follows:—

8 Bungalows at Gretton;
16 Bungalows at Broughton;
7 Bungalows at Pytchley.

Public Health and Housing Acts.—The following table gives details of routine work carried out during the year under these Acts, for the purpose of rectifying defects and dealing with houses found to be unfit for human habitation.

1.	Inspection of dwelling houses during the year:—		
(a)	(1) Number of houses inspected for defects	... ..	212
	(2) Inspections made for the purpose	... ..	260
(b)	(1) Number of houses found to have minor defects and dealt with under the Public Health Acts	... ..	73
	(2) Number of houses where minor defects were remedied		66
2.	Action under Statutory Powers:—		
(a)	Proceedings under Public Health Acts, 1936 etc.		
	(1) Number of dwellings in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	... ..	1
	(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after serving notices	... ..	1
3.	(a) Proceedings under the Housing Act, 1957:—		
	(1) Number of dwellings in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	... ..	—
	(2) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which defects were remedied after serving notices	... ..	—
	(b) Proceedings under Sections 16 or 17 (1) of the Housing Act, 1957:—		
	(1) Number of individual houses found to be unfit for human habitation upon which orders were served	... ..	36
	(2) Number of houses included in Clearance Areas	... ..	—
	(3) Number of houses demolished in pursuance of Clearance Orders and Demolition Orders	... ..	43
	(4) Number of houses rendered fit following service of statutory notice	... ..	6

A summary of the defects throughout the District remedied during the year is as follows:—

Drains relaid or repaired	...	...	...	...	27
Blocked drains cleared	...	...	...	...	30
Inspection Chambers repaired or provided	...				32
Ventilation and Soil Pipes provided or repaired	...				17
Pail Closets converted to W.C.'s	...	...	...		51
W.C. compartments repaired	...	...	...		7
Septic Tanks and Cesspools repaired	...	...	...		—
Wells and Pumps repaired	...	...	...	...	—
Roofs repaired	...	...	...	...	20
Rain-water guttering repaired	...	...	...	...	21
Dampness in walls remedied	...	...	...	...	32
Windows repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	31
Doors repaired	...	...	...	...	17
Fireplaces repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	29
Floors repaired or relaid	...	...	...	...	19
Sub-floor ventilation provided	...	...	...	...	4
Handrails provided to staircases	...	...	...	...	2
Stairs repaired	...	...	...	...	17
Ventilation to pantries provided	...	...	...	...	17
Paving repaired or relaid	...	...	...	...	21
Washing coppers repaired	...	...	...	...	1
Sinks provided	...	...	...	...	31
Internal water service provided	...	...	...	...	19
Dustbins provided	...	...	...	...	27

Improvement Grants.—The Council continued to make improvement grants freely available within the terms of the Housing Acts, 1954 and 1957, in order to encourage the reconditioning of houses of a sub-standard rating. There is no doubt that throughout the period in which improvement grants have been available, many houses which would have otherwise been declared unfit and demolished have by imaginative improvement schemes been saved and brought back to useful life.

There still remains a fair number of tenanted properties that could very well benefit by an improvement grant, and it is hoped that the owners of these properties will avail themselves of the opportunity that exists to improve their properties in the very near future. During the year the attention of all owners was drawn to the improvement grant facilities by the use of circulars distributed to each owner.

During the year 61 applications for “Discretionary Grants”, which involved 73 dwellings, were approved by the Council. These grants involved a total sum of £22,399. In addition, 23 applications for “Standard Grants” were also approved.

The Council also continued the work of bringing their Pre-war Council Houses up to modern standards by the installation of bathrooms, hot water supplies etc. Of the total of 283 houses, 72 remained to be dealt with. Schemes were prepared during the year for these 72 houses and approval was obtained. The work involved, however, had not been commenced by the end of the year but it was hoped to make an early start on them in 1963.

SECTION E.

Inspection and Supervision of Food

Milk Supply.—The following table gives a summary of the licences and registrations granted by the Council, during the year, under the provisions of the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1960.

Registered Distributors of Milk	...	...	...	9
Registered Dairies	...	...	...	9
Licensed Pasteurisers	...	...	...	3
Licensed Pasteurised Dealers	...	...	...	9
Licensed Tuberculin Tested Dealers	...	...	...	6
Licensed Sterilized Dealers	...	...	...	6

All supplies of milk sold by registered dairymen are designated supplies.

All the premises, on which pasteurisation takes place, were regularly inspected throughout the year and were found to be satisfactory with one exception, and in this case the producer involved is proceeding with the building of new pasteurisation premises.

During the year 29 samples of milk were obtained and subjected to Aschaffenberg Test and Methylene Blue Test at the Ministry of Health's Public Health Laboratory at Northampton. The results of these tests in all cases were found to be satisfactory.

Meat Inspection.—Three private slaughterhouses were in use throughout the year. One slaughterhouse which was being used during the previous year had not been brought up to the prescribed standard laid down by the Slaughterhouse Act, 1958, and in consequence it was closed on the 31st December, 1961. The standard maintained in each of the three slaughterhouses now in use is exceedingly good and the high degree of co-operation experienced with the butchers involved is most encouraging.

The effort to secure 100% inspection of all animals killed is still being maintained, as the figures in the ensuing table will show. The marked absence of Tuberculosis continues to be a very pleasing aspect of meat inspection today when compared with conditions of pre-war days.

CARCASES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR IN PART

	<i>Cattle excluding Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep & Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Horses</i>
Number killed (if known)	400	—	25	1609	754	—
Number inspected	400	—	25	1532	750	—
All Diseases except Tu- berculosis & Cysticerci:						
Whole carcases condemned.	—	—	—	3	2	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condem- ned	69	—	—	30	41	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with dis- ease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	17.25%	—	—	2.15%	5.8%	—
Tuberculosis only :						
Whole carcases condemned.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condem- ned	16	—	—	—	4	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tu- berculosis	4.0%	—	—	—	0.50%	—
Cysticercosis :						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condem- ned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

Diseased Meat Condemned

Tuberculosis	170 lbs.=0.039%
Other Diseases	1,387 lbs.=0.322%

Registration of Food Preparing Premises.—All premises registered under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 as food preparing premises were visited to ensure that conditions continued to satisfy the requirements of the Act. The number of premises registered at the end of the year is as follows:—

Storage and sale of pre-packed ice cream	47
Manufacture of sausage or potted preserved foods	6

Bakehouses.—There are seven bakehouses in use in the various parishes of the District. All these bakehouses were visited regularly and were found to be kept in a satisfactory manner. At one bakehouse work is proceeding upon alterations under a new owner.

Fried Fish Shops.—Regular visits were made to the one fried fish shop in the District at Broughton, and this was found to be kept in a satisfactory condition at all times.

SECTION F.

Prevalence of, and Control over, Infectious Diseases

The incidence of infectious diseases during 1962 is summarised in the following table where the number of cases of each disease, other than Tuberculosis, is given:—

<i>Disease</i>	<i>Number</i>
Measles	78
Pneumonia	5
Sonne Dysentery	2
Scarlet Fever	1
Whooping Cough	1
Infectious Hepatitis	1
TOTAL ...	88

The largest number of notifications was received in respect of Measles. There were no fatalities and no cases required admission to hospital. Of the seventy-eight cases recorded, the great majority, i.e. 59 occurred in the village of Weldon. This is due to the proximity of Weldon to the new town of Corby (population circa 40,000) where upwards of 380 cases of Measles occurred this year.

Infectious Hepatitis.—One case was notified in 1962. This virus infection, also known as Epidemic Catarrhal Jaundice, was made notifiable, by order of the Minister of Health, in this District on 1st July, 1962. It is generally a mild disease but can sometimes have serious effects. It usually occurs in young people and is communicable from person to person and possibly also through contaminated food and water supplies. A list of instructions, designed to control the spread of infection, has been drawn up and this is given to the head of each household in which a case occurs.

Apart from Measles, there was little infectious disease. That which occurred comprised 5 cases of Pneumonia, 2 cases of Sonne Dysentery, and 1 each of Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough and Infectious Hepatitis. One case of Sonne Dysentery required admission to hospital; the other, in a member of the same family, was treated at home and both made good recoveries.

Anthrax.—I received a notification of a case of Cutaneous Anthrax, in respect of a resident of Cranford St. John, on November 3rd, and together with the Public Health Inspector I visited and made a preliminary investigation and gave instructions for disinfection, which were carried out by the Inspector. This case was successfully treated as Anthrax without bacteriological confirmation. There were no secondary cases. The Chief Inspector of Factories was notified of this case and in addition I submitted a report on it to the Ministry of Health.

Diphtheria.—This is the seventeenth successive year in which it has been possible to say that “There have again been no cases of Diphtheria”. 1,940 children under the age of 15 years have completed a full course of Diphtheria Immunisation. The following table shows the number immunised during the past five years:—

Year	Age in years at final injection									Boosters
	Under 1	1	2	3	4	Total Under 5	5-9	10-14	Total 5-14	
1962	116	3	8	4	3	136	6	—	6	48
1961	101	9	11	4	8	133	29	4	33	145
1960	126	17	6	3	3	155	4	1	5	123
1959	97	22	18	1	—	138	5	—	5	65
1958	79	11	6	1	1	98	1	—	1	61

Whooping Cough Immunisation.—In 1962, 137 children in the Rural District received protection against Whooping Cough, (129 with Triple Vaccine and 8 with Combined Vaccine).

Poliomyelitis.—There were no cases of Acute Poliomyelitis. I feel that there should be a greater demand for vaccination among young children and it should be remembered that Poliomyelitis has not yet been relegated to the tame and minor position which Diphtheria now occupies. Parents should be reminded that what has been done in the fight against Diphtheria can also be accomplished against Poliomyelitis. The following table gives the number of vaccinations undertaken during the year:—

Age in Years						Third Injections All ages	Fourth Injection
Under 1	1 - 4	5 - 9	10 - 14	15 or over	Total		
13	87	12	8	41	161	316	190

The Sabin Oral Poliomyelitis Vaccine, which has now largely replaced the Salk Vaccine by injection, became generally available during the year and is being used at the Child Welfare Clinics throughout the Rural District. Three doses of the vaccine are given in the form of a few drops on a lump of sugar or, in the case of very young children, as a syrup.

Smallpox.—The following table gives the number of vaccinations undertaken during the year and the table printed immediately below it shows the corresponding position for 1961. The large increase in the number of vaccinations performed in the Rural District during 1962 was due to public demand following the importation of a number of cases of Smallpox into the country in January.

One hundred and thirty-four Certificates of Vaccination were authenticated, in order to comply with the International Sanitary Regulations, for people who were travelling abroad.

1962

	Age in Years				Total
	Under 1	1 - 4	5 - 14	15 or over	
Primary ...	101	57	149	291	598
Re-vaccination	—	4	47	280	331

1961

	Age in Years				Total
	Under 1	1 - 4	5 - 14	15 or over	
Primary ...	57	20	18	8	103
Re-vaccination	—	—	2	8	10

Tuberculosis.—There were two names added to my Register during the year. Of these one was in respect of a person already under treatment who had come to take up residence in the Rural District. Three names have been removed from the Register being now healed and three because of transfer to other areas, and one patient on the Tuberculosis Register died from causes not related to Tuberculosis. The following table shows the number of known cases of Tuberculosis in the District as at 31st December, 1962.

<i>Tuberculosis</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Respiratory	10	9	19
Non-Respiratory	3	9	12
Total	13	18	31

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.—Under these regulations, the Council is empowered to prevent persons suffering from Tuberculosis to engage in the milk trade; no action was taken during the year.

AGE INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (Other than Tuberculosis), 1962

Diseases	0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	20-	35-	45-	65+	All Ages	Removed Deaths to Hospital	Age Unknown
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	5	—	1
Infectious Hepatitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Measles	—	3	2	7	5	51	5	4	1	—	—	—	78	—	—
Sonne Dysentery	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—
Suspected Anthrax	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—
TOTALS	—	4	3	7	6	53	7	4	1	—	3	1	89	2	1

MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (Other than Tuberculosis), 1962

Disease	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	TOTAL
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Whooping Cough	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Pneumonia	1	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	5
Infectious Hepatitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Measles	—	—	—	1	7	1	38	24	1	—	3	3	78
Sonne Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Suspected Anthrax	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
TOTALS	1	—	2	1	7	5	38	25	1	—	4	5	89

TUBERCULOSIS
NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1962

AGE PERIODS	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	RESPIRATORY		NON-RESPIRATORY		RESPIRATORY		NON-RESPIRATORY	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 - 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 - 14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 - 24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 - 34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 - 44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45 - 54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55 - 64	1 *	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 +	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
TOTALS	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—

* Inward Transfers

PART I OF THE ACT

1.—**INSPECTIONS** for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	15	9	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	50	27	1	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) ...	7	7	2	—
TOTAL	72	43	3	—

2.—CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Particulars (1)	Found (2)	Number of cases in which defects were found			Number of cases in which Prosecutions were instituted (6)
		Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1.) ...	1	1	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2.)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3.)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4.)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6.)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7.):					
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	1	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	1	1	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	3	3	—	—	—

PART VIII OF THE ACT
O U T W O R K (Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of Work	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110 (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Wearing apparel { Making, etc. ...	21	—	—	—	—	—
{ Cleaning and washing ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Household linen	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lace, lace curtains and nets	—	—	—	—	—	—
Curtains and furniture hangings	—	—	—	—	—	—
Furniture and upholstery	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electro-plate	—	—	—	—	—	—
File making	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brass and brass articles ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fur pulling	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iron and steel cables and chains	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iron and steel anchors and grapnels	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cart gear	—	—	—	—	—	—
Locks, latches and keys ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Umbrellas, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Artificial flowers	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nets, other than wire nets	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tents	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sacks	—	—	—	—	—	—
Racquet and tennis balls ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paper bags	—	—	—	—	—	—
The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brush making	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pea picking	—	—	—	—	—	—
Feather sorting	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carding, etc., of buttons, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stuffed toys	—	—	—	—	—	—
Basket making	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chocolates and sweetmeats	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cosaques, Christmas crackers, Christmas stockings, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Textile weaving	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lampshades	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	21	—	—	—	—	—

Printed by
DALKEITH PRESS LIMITED,
21-26 DALKEITH PLACE,
KETTERING